



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10
OREGON OPERATIONS OFFICE
805 SW Broadway, Suite 500
Portland, Oregon 97205

February 18, 2010

Mr. Robert Wyatt
Northwest Natural & Chairman, Lower Willamette Group
220 Northwest Second Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97209

Re: Portland Harbor Superfund Site; Administrative Order on Consent for Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study; Docket No. CERCLA-10-2001-0240
EPA Performance Standards for Confined Disposal Facilities for the Portland Harbor Feasibility Study

Dear Mr. Wyatt:

EPA is providing the enclosed performance standards for use by the Lower Willamette Workgroup (LWG) in the development and evaluation of Confined Disposal Facility (CDF) alternatives in the Portland Harbor Feasibility Study (FS). EPA's performance standards draw heavily upon the detailed performance standards that have been provided for the Port of Portland's proposed Terminal 4 CDF. The site Record of Decision (ROD) will document the final performance standards to be applied to any CDFs, and additional performance standards may be established as part of the design of specific facilities.

The LWG shall evaluate any CDFs proposed in the FS using the enclosed performance standards. These performance standards will be considered just one facet of a sensitivity analysis of the performance of various CDF designs, and the LWG shall determine the feasibility and costs of CDF designs that fully achieve these performance standards. LWG may evaluate other CDF designs and performance standards in the FS, and compare the feasibility, costs, and protectiveness of these alternative CDF designs to CDF designs that comply with EPA's specified performance standards. EPA encourages this sensitivity analysis approach because we believe it will provide the public with a clearer picture of which design factors most affect CDF performance, protectiveness, and cost.

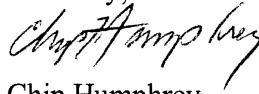
EPA believes that CDFs must provide protective disposal facilities for sediment that contribute to the overall cleanup of the Portland Harbor site, including meeting the site Remedial Action Objectives and ROD requirements. EPA has developed the enclosed performance standards based on protectiveness and compliance with currently identified Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs). EPA acknowledges that final sediment and surface water cleanup standards will not be established for the Portland Harbor Superfund Site until the ROD is issued. The enclosed performance standards may not fully address all ARARs (e.g., historic/cultural issues, habitat mitigation, etc.). The LWG shall evaluate ARARs and the need for additional performance standards as part of developing the Feasibility Study.

EPA considers that the enclosed performance standards would be generally applicable to confined aquatic disposal facilities as well as CDFs; however, additional performance standards may need to be developed to address issues specific to confined aquatic disposal, such as:

- Control of placement of contaminated sediments
- Allowable water quality impacts
- Scour protection during flooding (possibly including floods in excess of the 100-year event)
- Cap material, thickness, placement technique, and long-term stability
- Physical intrusion into the floodway and navigation channel
- Interim capping and protection during dormant periods.

We look forward to working with the LWG on the use of these standards to develop and evaluate CDF alternatives for the Portland Harbor Feasibility Study. If you have any questions please contact Chip Humphrey at (503) 326-2678 or Eric Blischke at (503) 326-4006.

Sincerely,



Chip Humphrey
Eric Blischke
Remedial Project Managers

cc: ✓ Jim McKenna, Port of Portland
Greg Ulirsch, ATSDR
Rob Neely, NOAA
Ted Buerger, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Preston Sleeper, Department of Interior
✓ Jim Anderson, DEQ
Kurt Burkholder, Oregon DOJ
✓ David Farrer, Oregon Environmental Health Assessment Program
✓ Rick Keppler, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
✓ Michael Karnosh, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
✓ Tom Downey, Confederated Tribes of Siletz
✓ Audie Huber, Confederated Tribes of Umatilla
✓ Brian Cunningham, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
Erin Madden, Nez Perce Tribe
✓ Rose Longoria, Confederated Tribes of Yakama Nation.

CDF Performance Standards for Portland Harbor Superfund Site Feasibility Study

The LWG shall develop and evaluate Confined Disposal Facility (CDF) alternatives that meet the following performance standards. These performance standards establish minimum criteria, and are not intended to relieve a CDF project owner, designer, or developer from complying with any and all additional applicable requirements, or any short-term or long-term liability associated with a particular action or project. These performance standards also provide guidance on cost estimating assumptions to be used for the FS.

- Design: The CDF shall be designed to:
 - Contain the volume, level, and characteristics of contaminated sediment to be placed within it, using site-specific designs as needed to accommodate the specific contaminated materials proposed for disposal. The CDF shall be designed to achieve these performance standards when filled with the specified design volume of contaminated sediment meeting CDF sediment acceptance criteria that will be established, considering representative sediment contaminant concentrations and contaminant mobility data obtained from, or estimated for, sediments from Portland Harbor sites where dredging is a reasonably anticipated remedial action that would generate sediments requiring confinement.
 - Minimize physical intrusion into waters of the US.
 - Minimize water flow into and out of the CDF, including preventing or restricting preferential flow paths of clean or contaminated groundwater into or out of the CDF. The evaluation should include identifying, removing or modifying utilities trenches, storm drain lines, wells, and other conduits within 500 feet of the CDF (or other distance as determined to be appropriate). Utilities, storm drain lines and other conduits are not allowed under or within the contaminated sediment fill prism.
 - Achieve confinement of all hazardous substances disposed of in the facility through the groundwater pathway so that the CDF does not contribute any long-term discharge and/or release of contaminants above applicable and relevant and appropriate requirements under federal or state law for surface water in the lower Willamette River.
 - Limit contaminant concentrations in groundwater (including berm pore water) exiting the CDF to levels below EPA's national recommended chronic water quality criteria for both aquatic organisms and fish consumption by humans (17.5 g/day), more stringent Oregon water quality standards, and MCLs without dilution in the water column. This should include dormant periods between CDF filling, and after closure. Analyses for meeting these criteria shall not consider biodegradation of contaminants within the CDF.
 - CDFs shall be designed in a manner that is consistent with the Remedial Action Objectives and Management Goals that have been established for the Feasibility Study. Habitat mitigation and land acquisition assumptions for individual CDFs shall be developed for cost estimating purposes in the FS.

- CDF Berms shall be designed to
 - Provide a static safety factor of 1.5 or greater and a seismic safety factor of 1.1 or greater. The design seismic event shall correspond to a 10 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years.
 - Be resistant to erosive forces by the largest of 100-year flood flow, 100-year waves, vessel-induced waves from typical passing vessels, and anticipated propeller wash from vessels that operate in the area.
 - Have an appropriate gradation to allow transport of groundwater while retaining (filtering) sediment during filling and after closure.
- Construction of any CDF shall not measurably increase the 100-year flooding stage or decrease flood storage of the Willamette River. The FS shall consider cumulative effects of multiple sites and related remedial actions including sediment capping.
- Maintain saturated or unsaturated conditions (as appropriate) within the confined contaminated sediments prism, considering reasonably anticipated seasonal and long-term cyclical groundwater levels, and considering site infiltration or zero recharge (as appropriate) from the overlying ground surface, to eliminate or reduce potential mobility of chemicals of concern.
- Minimize releases of 303(d) listed contaminants to the extent practicable.
- Unless modified by EPA, all CDFs shall be designed to meet these performance standards, ARARs and the final Portland Harbor ROD requirements in perpetuity.
- Construction and Filling:
 - Construct the CDF berm and related components in a manner that minimizes to the extent practicable water quality exceedances within the construction zone and achieves compliance with water quality criteria/standards at and beyond the specified point of compliance.
 - Construct the CDF in a manner that minimizes impacts to fisheries and wildlife by removing fish to the extent practicable from the CDF area before and during berm construction.
 - Construct the CDF berm with acceptable material. For cost estimating purposes, acceptable material should be based on requirements established in the December 2003 Technical Plans and Specifications (Ecology and the Environment 2003) for the McCormick & Baxter sediment cap located within the Willamette River. Materials will generally be imported clean granular material, but typically all materials shall be free of roots, inappropriate organic material, contaminants, and all other deleterious and objectionable material. However, CDF berm construction material shall have an organic fraction meeting minimum specified values consistent with contaminant transport modeling.

- Accept only sediments meeting final sediment acceptance criteria. EPA shall approve all sediment to be disposed of in any CDF.
- Plan and manage the CDF filling to avoid any short-term overflow(s), or minimize the overflows to the extent possible. If a CDF overflow during filling cannot be avoided, complete an analysis of overflow discharge rates and duration, contaminant concentrations, and ability to meet water quality criteria at end of pipe. Evaluate BMPs and treatment options needed to meet water quality criteria at the end of the pipe. If EPA agrees that criteria cannot be met at the end of the pipe then a dilution zone modeling analysis of the discharge impacts shall be completed to demonstrate compliance with water quality criteria. Overflows must meet acute water quality criteria. Chronic water criteria will be used to guide implementation of BMPs to minimize contaminant loadings to the river. The design shall consider engineering controls and treatment options needed to meet chronic discharge criteria at end of pipe.
- During CDF filling, concentrations in groundwater (berm pore water) exiting the CDF must meet acute water quality criteria. Chronic water criteria will be used to guide implementation of BMPs to minimize contaminant loadings to the river. For the CDF, short-term water quality impacts are defined as the period from the beginning of the fill activity until the water level in the CDF reduces to within 0.1 foot of the water level in the river.
- Physically close any hydraulic connection between river and the CDF (except through groundwater) except during periods of actual approved overflow.
- Prior to final closure of any CDFs, the facility shall be managed in a manner that minimizes impacts to fisheries and wildlife. Potential and short-term exposures of fish and wildlife to contaminated sediments and/or water within a CDF shall be fully assessed and disclosed.
- Cap contaminated sediments with clean soils/sediment, or soils/sediments that meet specific acceptance criteria that are established by EPA.
- Stormwater discharges or infiltration of stormwater into the CDF is not allowed.
- Long-Term:
 - Monitor CDF(s) in perpetuity, or until reduced monitoring is approved by EPA, to document that the CDF(s) achieves confinement of all hazardous substances placed in it so that the facility does not contribute any discharge and/or release of contaminants above performance standards/ROD criteria for surface water or sediment in the lower Willamette River.
 - Provide appropriate financial assurance for project development, closure, long-term monitoring, mitigation as needed, and contingency actions.
 - Implement appropriate institutional controls:
 - Prevent disturbance of the sediment

- Prevent stormwater infiltration into the CDF or the CDF buffer zone.
- Prevent installation of groundwater extraction wells for any purpose with the CDF or the CDF buffer zone.
- Restrict development on the CDF. Structures may be constructed over the CDF; however, foundations must remain at least 3 feet above the upper surface of the contaminated sediment zone. Installation of piles driven through the contaminated sediment zone is not allowed. However, EPA is willing to consider proposals for jet grouted piles or other technologies that will not disturb the contaminated sediments.

The COCs to be included in any CDF evaluation shall be consistent with the COCs approved by EPA for the in-water RI/FS or as specifically modified by EPA. The LWG may submit a request for evaluation of a reduced list of contaminants to be evaluated for any particular CDF.

Water quality monitoring associated with construction and filling of CDFs will be specified in an EPA issued Water Quality Monitoring and Compliance Conditions Plan (WQMCCP). For purposes of the FS, the LWG shall develop cost estimates based on the water quality monitoring plans for similar projects, including relevant information in the WQMCCP for the T4 abatement project. It is anticipated that multiple WQMCCPs will be necessary to implement the selected remedies for the Portland Harbor. Water quality monitoring, including background water quality monitoring, would be completed per approved Water Quality Monitoring Plans, Operations Plans, and Long-Term Monitoring Plans. Total Suspended Solids may be allowed as a supplementary parameter along with turbidity to aid in evaluating construction impacts to water quality.